

Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics in the construction industry division, Missouri, private industry, 2002

Characteristic	Private Industry ²	Construction
Total:	26,802	3,216
Sex:		
Men	17,192	3,103
Women	9,530	114
Age:		
35 to 44	8,317	1,273
Occupation:		
Precision production, craft, and repair	4,938	2,132
Length of service with employer:		
1 to 5 years	9,937	1,027
Race or ethnic origin:		
White, non-Hispanic	17,616	2,468

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and the construction industry division, Missouri, private industry, 2002

Characteristic	Private Industry ³	Construction
Total:	142.8	256.4
Nature of injury, illness:		
Sprains, strains	67.2	103.9
Part of body affected:		
Lower extremities	32.9	92.6
Source of injury, illness:		
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	27.4	74.8
Event or exposure:		
Contact with objects and equipment	33.3	78.8

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:

(N/EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

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OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN MISSOURI IN 2002

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DIVISION

Missouri Department of Labor and
Industrial Relations,
Research and Analysis Section

421 East Dunklin Street
P.O. Box 59
Jefferson City, MO 65104-0059
(573) 751-9677

Additional information: www.dolir.mo.gov/lmi/index.htm

In Cooperation with:
U.S. Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Construction was the major industry division with the third highest occupational injury and illness incidence rate in Missouri private industry in 2002. The incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in construction industries by case types are shown in Table 1.

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for total cases was 7.3 (per 100 full-time workers) in the construction industry division in Missouri in 2002. This was more than the total case incidence rate of 6.0 for private industry.
- The incidence rate of total cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction in construction in 2002 was 3.3; the incidence rate for cases with days away from work was 2.6; the incidence rate for cases with job transfer or restriction was 0.8; and the incidence rate for other recordable cases was 3.9.
- The construction industries in Missouri in 2002 with the highest incidence rates (per 100 full-time workers) were masonry, stonework, and plastering (SIC 174) at 11.1; roofing, siding, and sheet metal work (SIC 176) at 9.4; and residential building construction (SIC 152) at 8.3.

Table 2 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics in the construction industry division in Missouri in 2002.

- There were 3,216 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the construction industry division in 2002.
- Most (96.5%) of the injured workers were men.
- The age category with the most (39.6%) nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2002 in the construction industry division was workers aged 35 to 44 years. Workers aged 25 to 34 years was the age category with the second most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.
- Precision production, craft, and repair was the occupation with the most (66.3%) occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2002. Operators, fabricators, and laborers was the occupation with the second most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.
- The length of service with employer category with the most (31.9%) nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2002 was 1 to 5 years.
- The race or ethnic origin with the most (76.7%) nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2002 was White, non-Hispanic.

Incidence rates (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected characteristics in the construction industry division in Missouri in 2002 are shown in Table 3.

- The incidence rate (per 10,000 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the construction industry division in Missouri in 2002 was 256.4.
- Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in construction in Missouri in 2002 at 103.9.

- Lower extremities was the part of body affected with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in construction in 2002 at 92.6.
- Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in construction in 2002 with an incidence rate of 74.8.
- Contact with object, equipment was the event or exposure with the highest incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in construction in 2002 at 78.8.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the construction industry by case types, Missouri, private industry, 2002

Industry ²	SIC code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private industry⁵		6.0	3.0	1.4	1.6	3.0
Construction		7.3	3.3	2.6	0.8	3.9
General building contractors	15	7.5	3.1	2.7	0.5	4.4
Residential building construction	152	8.3	4.3	4.0	0.3	3.9
Operative builders	153	5.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	5.1
Nonresidential building construction	154	7.1	2.4	1.7	0.7	4.7
Heavy construction, except building	16	6.1	3.0	2.1	0.9	3.1
Highway and street construction	161	8.1	4.9	2.7	2.2	3.2
Heavy construction, except highway	162	5.3	2.2	1.9	0.4	3.1
Special trade contractors	17	7.4	3.5	2.6	0.9	4.0
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	8.1	4.1	3.4	0.7	4.0
Electrical work	173	5.3	2.2	1.5	0.7	3.0
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	11.1	4.9	3.6	1.3	6.2
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	176	9.4	4.0	3.0	0.9	5.4
Concrete work	177	4.8	2.7	1.6	1.1	2.1
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	179	8.0	3.4	2.2	1.2	4.6

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (NEH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified. - Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.